

Deploying Database Systems and Application VMs on Oracle Database Appliance

This document in the Solution-in-a-Box series provides a step-by-step guide to utilize the KVM technology on Oracle Database Appliance bare metal system release 19.18 and later. It provides guidelines how to create the Application tier together with the database tier on the same Oracle Database Appliance hardware.

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About Oracle Database Appliance

Oracle Database Appliance is a pre-built, ready to deploy platform for Oracle Database.

Oracle Database Appliance is an engineered system, an integrated, full-stack solution developed for Oracle Database. Oracle hardware and software are designed to work perfectly together and are able to run crucial customer workloads faster, at lower costs, and with greater security than multivendor, on-premises 'build your own' solutions. Each Oracle Database Appliance system consists of server nodes,

networking, and redundant storage. Oracle Database Appliance can be a single node model (S for small, M for Medium and in the case of X6-2L, for Large), or a two node HA model (HA models support high-availability). With the High-Availability models, you get two clustered nodes and you are able to create highly-available Oracle RAC databases easily and quickly using either the browser user interface (BUI) or the command-line interface (CLI).

Why Use Virtualization and How does Oracle Database Appliance provide a Virtualization Solution

Understand how Oracle Database Appliance can address your virtualization requirements.

Why use Virtualization?

There are several reasons why virtualization might be considered. Virtual Machines (VMs) can be used to consolidate and to utilize resources more effectively. Rather than disable cores that are not licensed, you can utilize them for other workloads. This can reduce the number of physical servers, resulting in space, power maintenance reductions, and cost savings. Virtualization is a great technology that provides application and database isolation and enables bundling of applications, middleware, and databases on the same hardware.

How does Oracle Database Appliance provide a Virtualization Solution?

Oracle Database Appliance has provided virtualization since Oracle Database Appliance release 2.5. To use virtualization on Oracle Database Appliance earlier, it had to be deployed with a special image. Users had to decide before deploying Oracle Database Appliance to go with either the bare metal (BM) image or the virtualized platform image (VP). To change from one layout to the other, the appliance had to be reimaged from scratch. Oracle Database Appliance VP was only available for Oracle Database Appliance High Availability (2 node appliance) and not for single node appliance. Virtualization on Oracle Database Appliance was introduced to allow the utilization of cores not licensed for Oracle Database. To avoid leaving these cores unused, virtualization allowed to utilize them for virtual machines hosting applications, web servers, and others. To host not only the database tier, but also the application and web tier on the same Oracle Database Appliance is also known as Solution-in-a-Box. This concept is widely adopted and not only used for Oracle Applications like EBS, WLS, Peoplesoft, Oracle Hospitality to name a few, but as well for many customer and third party software vendor developed applications.

In the past virtualization on Oracle Database Appliance was implemented with Oracle Virtual Machine (OVM) which is a type 1 bare metal hypervisor based on xen technology. Virtualization on Oracle Database Appliance is now available with KVM. KVM stands for Kernel-based Virtual Machine and is a type 2 host OS-based hypervisor. KVM provides modules that enable the Linux kernel to be used as a hypervisor. It is available on all Oracle Database Appliance hardware models (single

node and HA). KVM is a mature technology that has been around since 2007 and offers several advantages. To name one, Oracle Database Appliance does not need separate bare metal system and virtualized platform images anymore. Starting with Oracle Database Appliance 19.9, Oracle Database Appliance integrated KVM support for applications. A user can use the built-in BUI or the command line to manage the Application VM life cycle on Oracle Database Appliance. The user is responsible for managing the application inside the KVM, for the Oracle Database Appliance software tooling it is a 'black box'. Starting with Oracle Database Appliance 19.10, Oracle Database Appliance integrates KVM support for Oracle databases. A user can use Oracle Database Appliance's built-in BUI or the command line to manage both DB System (database KVM system on Oracle Database Appliance) life cycle and databases inside DB Systems. DB Systems allow Oracle hard partitioning licensing, thus a user only needs to have Oracle Database licenses for the CPU cores assigned to the DB System.

Oracle Database Appliance Virtualization Terminology

Understand the terminology used in this document.

- **Virtual Machine (VM):** Image and virtual resources that behave like an actual server within the host server.
- **KVM guest machine:** The software on an application VM with an independent operating system instance.
- **DB System (KVM Database System):** A database VM which runs an Oracle Database on Oracle Database Appliance. The DB System is created and managed by Oracle Database Appliance tooling.
- **VM Storage:** Central location for storing resources needed to create virtual machines.
- **Virtual Network:** Separate virtual network for the VM.
- **Virtual Disk:** Additional storage option for VMs to add additional block storage.
- **KVM Database System Networks:** Default networks created on Oracle Database Appliance, which are the public network (vnetwork pubnet) and the internal managed cluster interconnect and Oracle ASM network.

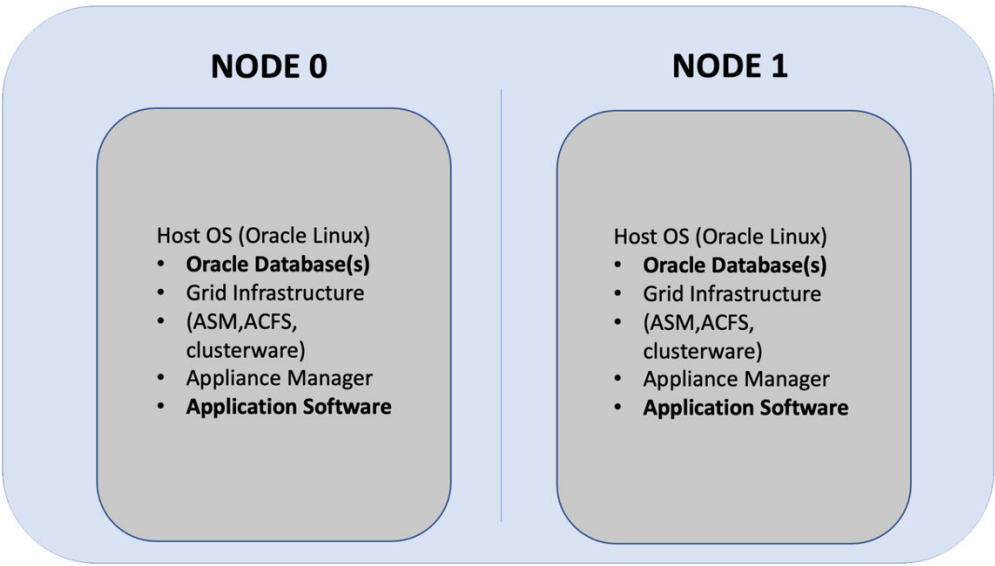
Solution-in-a-Box Designs

There are three basic scenarios on how to install the application along with the database on an Oracle Database Appliance. For an Oracle Database Appliance High-Availability hardware model, there are additional designs since your database can be a Oracle RAC or a single instance database on one node only and depending on your application, you may be able to run it on one or both nodes.

The basic scenarios are:

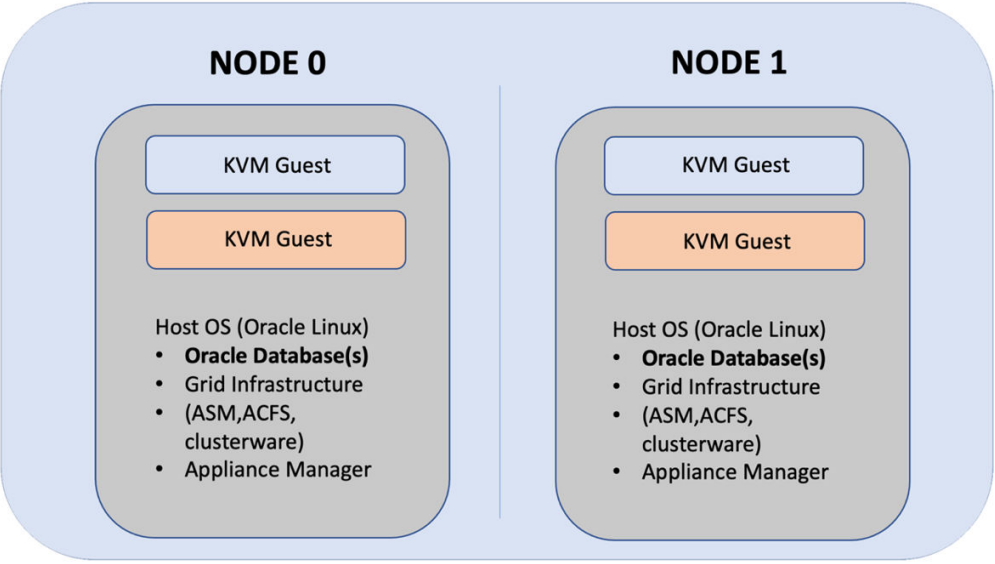
Application and Database installed in bare metal system

This option is only applicable for a few applications which do not interfere with the database software and operating system installation. One supported example is the Oracle Enterprise Manager software.



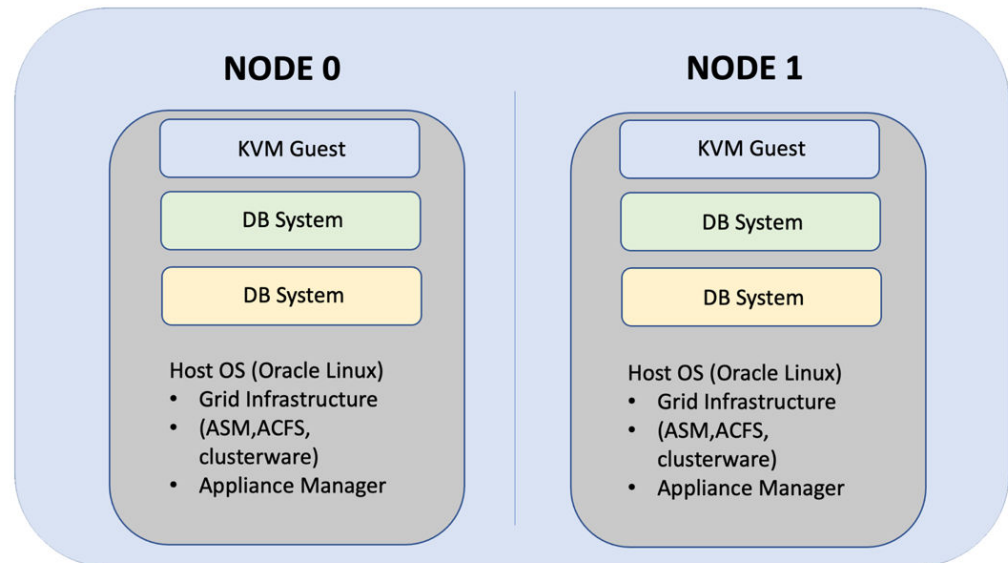
Database installed in bare metal system, Application installed in KVM guest machine

This option does not allow hard partitioning, that is, separation of cores for database and application is not possible.



Database and Application in separate KVM guest machines

This third option is ideal to separate resources for databases and applications and license them independently. This step-by-step guide covers an example of the third case since this is the best solution for most use cases.



High-Availability and Networking Considerations

Understand the high-availability and networking options when deploying your Solution-in-a-Box.

High-Availability Considerations

With Oracle Database Appliance, the best High Availability option is to use an Oracle RAC database. An Oracle RAC One Node design may be sufficient for your availability requirements as well. These options are only available with an Oracle Database Enterprise Edition (EE) licence. Oracle Database Standard Edition (SE) Oracle databases have Standard Edition High Availability (SEHA) feature enabled. The KVM guest machines you create for your applications are set up by default to auto-restart and auto-failover. You can confirm the setting by running the command `odacli describe-vm`. The output displays: Auto start: YES - Fail over: YES

Networking Considerations

Oracle Database Appliance KVM virtual network supports two type of networks, bridged and bridged-vlan. For bridged network, a bridge is created and a NIC or a bond is attached to it. On the public network, selected during appliance deployment, a bridge with the name `pubnet` is attached. If a VM needs access to `pubnet`, it can be

attached to this network. This subnet vnetwork cannot be modified or deleted. If additional bridged virtual networks are required, then they can be created on other interfaces that are not used for the subnet. For DB Systems on Oracle Database Appliance release 19.10, you cannot use a virtual network other than the subnet. With later releases of Oracle Database Appliance, VLANs can be created on all available public interfaces, including the interface on which the public network is already configured. When planning to run one or more DB Systems, be aware that every DB System requires its own set of VIPs and SCAN IPs.

Solution: Create an Application VM with Linux Operating System

Following is an example of how to set up an application VM or a Compute Instance with Linux operating system.

✓ Tip

Do not use Oracle KVM guest machines to run an Oracle database. Use DB systems, instead, to run an Oracle database. Some of the following steps are mandatory as indicated, and other steps are optional. Decide to run the optional steps based on how you designed your Solution-in-a-Box. For example, if your application VM must only use a defined number of CPUs, then, you must create a VM CPU Pool as part of the process. Creation of VM storage is mandatory as several application VMs can share a single VM storage. If you have specific network requirements, you can create additional virtual networks for these purposes. Another optional step is the creation of virtual disks. One VM disk is created for each application guest KVM as part of the VM instance creation. You can create additional virtual disks for your application VM and these virtual disks can be shared between different application VMs, if required.

i Note

Run the `osinfo-query os --fields short-id,name,version,family,id` command to view the list of operating systems.

Step 1: Create a VM CPU Pool (Optional)

Create a CPU pool to specify how many CPU cores your KVM should use. This CPU pool is later assigned to the KVM guest machine.

In the Browser User Interface (BUI), in the **Appliance** tab, navigate to the **Create CPU Pool** page and specify the **CPU Pool Name**, **Number of CPU Cores**, and select the **CPU Pool Type** as **VM Instance**. You can specify the sockets to use for the CPU pool. To use all sockets, do not specify any value.

ODACLI command for creating a CPU pool:

```
# odacli create-cpupool -n testcpupool -c 2 -vm
```

Step 2: Create VM Storage

In the **Appliance** tab, select **Compute Instances**, and then navigate to the **Create VM Storage** page and specify **Storage Name**, **Storage Size**, and **ASM Disk group** and the redundancy you want to use. Click **Create**.

ODACLI command for creating VM storage:

```
# odacli create-vmstorage -n testvmstor -s 100G -dg DATA -r MIRROR
```

Note that the default value of -dg is DATA for -r MIRROR.

Step 3: Create a Virtual Network (if required)

Any VM that needs to access the public network must be attached to the pubnet virtualnetwork. No bridged network other than the default pubnet bridge is allowed to be created on the public network interface. Additional bridged vnetwork (public network without tagged VLAN configuration) can be created on other interfaces that are not used for the public network. It is not mandatory to assign IP addresses to the bridge. IP addresses are only required if communication between the bare metal system host and the KVM guest is desired. When two IP addresses are assigned to a high-availability machine, the first will be assigned to the bridge on node0 and the second IP address to node1.

ODACLI command for creating a virtual network:

```
# odacli create-vnetwork -name kvmnet -bridge bridge4kvm -type bridged -
interface bond1 -ip xx.xx.xx.xx -gateway xx.xx.xx.xx -netmask
xx.xx.xx.xx
```

Step 4: Create Virtual Disk (if required)

During the VM creation, a VM disk is created to host the operating system. If additional disks are required ,you must create them in advance. Using virtual disks provides better control over the storage layout of your VM.

ODACLI command for creating a virtual disk:

```
# odacli create-vdisk -n testvmdisk -vms testvmstor -s 49G -sh
```

Step 5: Create the VM Instance

To create the VM go to 'VM Instances' and 'Create VM'. Type in the mandatory information for your VM plus the additional configuration you would like to use for your VM guest. Mandatory information is the 'VM name', 'VM Storage Name', the path to the application to install, under ,Source installation'. You have as well to define how many CPUs and how much memory to use for the VM. If you have created a CPU Pool a Virtual Disk or a Virtual Network, select them into the respective fields. Specify

the size of the OS disk to be created for your VM guest in “VM Disk Size”. If you need your VM to access the DB System via the pubnet, make sure ‘pubnet’ is selected in the ‘Virtual Networks’.

In the **Appliance** tab, select Compute Instances, and then navigate to the **Create VM Instance** page and specify **VM Name** and **VM Storage Name**. Specify the path for the installation of application in the **Source Installation** field. Define the **Number of vCPUS** to use and the **Maximum Memory Size** for the VM. If you have created a CPU pool, virtual disk, or virtual network, then specify their names. Specify the operating system disk size to be created for your guest VM in the **VM Disk Size** field. To ensure that your VM can access the DB system through the pubnet, select pubnet in the **Virtual Networks** field. Click **Create**.

ODACLI command for creating a VM instance:

```
# odacli create-vm -n testvm -vc 2 -m 8G -vms testvmstor -vd testvmdisk
-s 49G -cp testcpupool -vn pubnet -src /u01/software/OL77_x86_64.iso
```

Step 6: Complete the operating system installation

If the creation of the VM was successful, use the `odacli describe-vm` command to check the VNC port (Display port).

```
# odacli describe-vm -n testvm
VM details
```

```
ID: 4d0d9a5a-bcc7-47e5-b210-de1c661d6764
Name: testvm
Created: 2024-01-12 15:53:18 UTC
Updated: 2024-01-12 15:53:19 UTC
```

```
VM Storage: testvmstor
Description: NONE
VM image path: /u05/app/sharedrepo/testvmstor/.ACFS/snaps/vm_testvm/
testvm
VM size: 49.00 GB
Source: OL77_x86_64.iso
Cloned from: N/A
OS Variant: NONE
Graphics settings: vnc,listen=127.0.0.1
Display Port: 127.0.0.1:0
```

Status

```
-----
Current node: node1
Current state: ONLINE
Target state: ONLINE
```

Parameters

```
-----
Preferred node: NONE
Boot option: NONE
Auto start: YES
Fail over: YES
NUMA enabled: NO
```

Config Live

```
-----
Memory: 8.00 GB 8.00 GB
Max Memory: 8.00 GB 8.00 GB
vCPU count: 2 2
Max vCPU count: 2 2
CPU Pool: testcpupool testcpupool
Effective CPU set: 1,33,65,97 1,33,65,97
vCPUs: 0:1,33,65,97 0:1,33,65,97
1:1,33,65,97 1:1,33,65,97
vDisks: testvmdisk:vdb testvmdisk:vdb
vNetworks: pubnet:52:54:00:6f:21:59 pubnet:52:54:00:6f:21:59
```

Step 7: Connect to the Oracle Database Appliance bare metal system node using VNC

To find out the VNC port that the bare metal system (not the KVM guest machine) uses, run the `vncserver` command.

```
# vncserver
```

WARNING: `vncserver` has been replaced by a `systemd` unit and is now considered deprecated and removed in upstream.
Please read `/usr/share/doc/tigervnc/HOWTO.md` for more information.

You will require a password to access your desktops.

Password:

Verify:

Would you like to enter a view-only password (y/n)? n

A view-only password is not used

xauth: file /root/.Xauthority does not exist

New 'scaoda10ha241:1 (root)' desktop is scaoda10ha241:1

Creating default startup script /root/.vnc/xstartup

Creating default config /root/.vnc/config

Starting applications specified in /root/.vnc/xstartup

Log file is /root/.vnc/scaoda10ha241:1.log

```
[root@scaoda10ha241 ~]# vncserver
```

WARNING: vncserver has been replaced by a systemd unit and is now considered deprecated and removed in upstream.

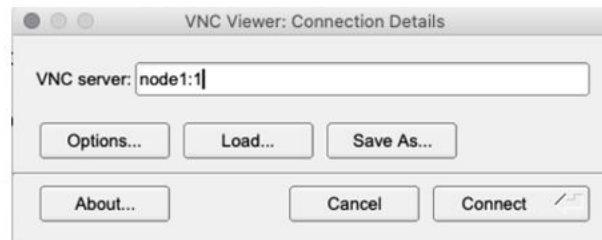
Please read /usr/share/doc/tigervnc/HOWTO.md for more information.

New 'scaoda10ha241:2 (root)' desktop is scaoda10ha241:2

Starting applications specified in /root/.vnc/xstartup

Log file is /root/.vnc/scaoda10ha241:2.log

Use a VNC client of your choice and connect to host:vncport (the host is your Oracle Database Appliance bare metal system, the VNC port is from the vncserver command).

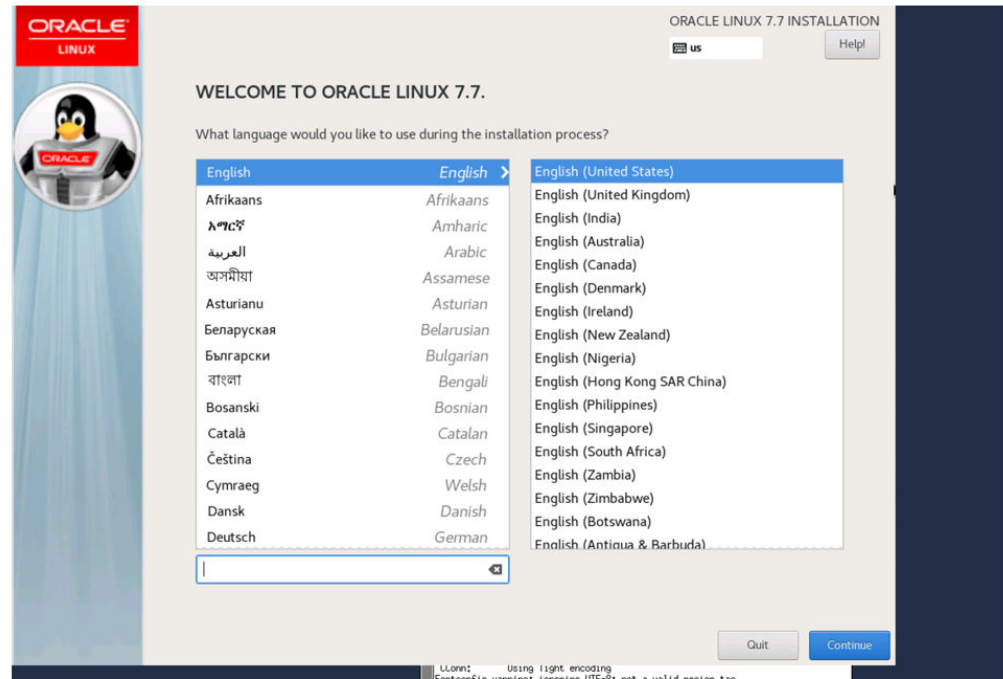


The command prompt in the VNC viewer is displayed. Specify vncviewer 127.0.0.1:2 in the command prompt. Note that this Display Port: 127.0.0.1:2 is the same as displayed in the odacli describe-vm output.

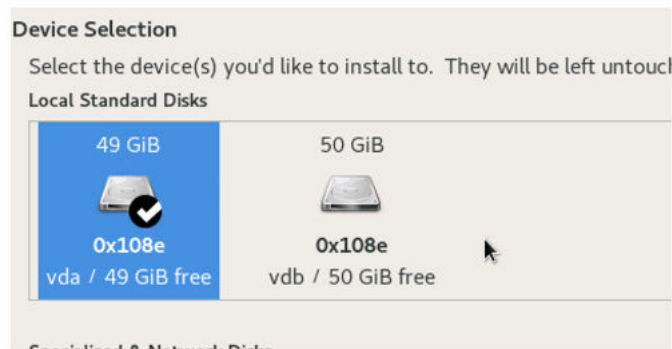
```
[root@~]# vncviewer 127.0.0.1:2
```

Step 8: Complete the installation process

Select the language:



In the Device Selection screen, the disks that were created when you ran the `odacli create-vm` and `odacli create-vdisk` commands are displayed. Ensure that you select the appropriate disk for the operating system install.



When prompted, accept the message to restart, and then run the VNC to complete the setup, such as accepting the license agreement.

Step 9: Configure the Application VM network

After the Linux operating system installation for the application VM is completed, the VM may have several interfaces. The following example describes how to assign the IP address to the pubnet and locate the MAC address for this interface.

```
# odacli describe-vm -n testvm|grep vNetworks
```

```
vNetworks: kvmnet:52:54:00:ed:02:57 kvmnet:52:54:00:ed:02:57
pubnet:52:54:00:00:b4:93 pubnet:52:54:00:00:b4:93
```

Login to the application VM through the VNC client and run the command `ip link show` to identify the interface with the MAC address described in the command above.

```
# ip link show
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN
mode DEFAULT group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast
state UP mode DEFAULT group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 52:54:00:7d:7b:6b brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
3: virbr0: <NO-CARRIER,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue
state DOWN mode DEFAULT group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 52:54:00:42:63:d7 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
4: virbr0-nic: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast master
virbr0 state DOWN mode DEFAULT group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 52:54:00:42:63:d7 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
```

Edit the `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0` and `/etc/resolv.conf` file to find the DNS inside the VM. Refer to your operating system specific document to configure the network interface. The following is an example:

```
# cat /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
TYPE=Ethernet
BOOTPROTO=none
DEFROUTE=yes
NAME=eth0
DEVICE=eth0
NM_CONTROLLED=no
ONBOOT=yes
IPADDR=your IP address
PREFIX=your subnet prefix
GATEWAY=your gateway
```

```
# cat /etc/resolv.conf
search domain
nameserver your first DNS server
nameserver your second DNS server
```

Step 10: Test for the required connectivity to the VM guest machine

Test that you are able to connect to all guest machines and clients (database, external machines, and others). To connect as root through SSH, you may need to change SELINUX to permissive mode in the `/etc/selinux/config` file. If required, test this connectivity as well after you migrate the VM guest machine to the other node. To migrate the node, run the following commands:

```
# odacli describe-vm -n testvm2 | grep 'Current node'
Current node: node1

# odacli migrate-vm -n testvm2 -to node2

# odacli describe-vm -n testvm2 | grep 'Current node'
Current node: node2
```

Solution: Create an Application VM with Linux Operating System Using a Kickstart File

Following is an example of how to use a kickstart file to automate some of the steps in the operating system configuration.

For example, you can set the root password, IP address, host name and other settings using the kickstart file. Specify the kickstart file location in the ODACLI command to create a KVM. Follow these steps:

Step 1: Set up the HTTP Server that Hosts the Kickstart File

Currently, ODACLI only supports kickstart configuration file over the network.

On the server you want to use as an HTTP server, run the following command:

```
# yum install httpd
```

Start the service:

```
# systemctl enable httpd --now
```

Step 2: Create a Kickstart File

The easiest way to create a kickstart file is to use one from an existing Oracle Linux machine. Each Oracle Linux installation creates a kickstart file, for example, `/root/`

anaconda-ks.cfg. You can use the file to repeat an installation, or you can customise the settings in this file for different system configurations. The following example displays a kickstart file from the earlier manual installation with updated network information and a different root password:

```
# Network information
network --bootproto=static --device=eth0 --gateway=ww.xx.yy.1 --
ip=ww.xx.yy.zz --nameserver=aa.bb.cc.dd --netmask=iii.iii.iii.iii --
noipv6 --activate network --hostname=mykvmhost

# Root password
rootpw welcome1
```

Store the file on the HTTP server as /var/www/html/ks.txt.

Step 3: Access Kicsktart File from Oracle Database Appliance

To verify that you can access the kickstart file, from the Oracle Database Appliance bare metal system server, run the command:

```
curl -I "st.uv.wx.yz:80/ks.txt" -replace st.uv.wx.yz with the IP
address of your http server
```

The contents of the ks.txt file are displayed.

Step 4: Install the KVM on Oracle Database Appliance

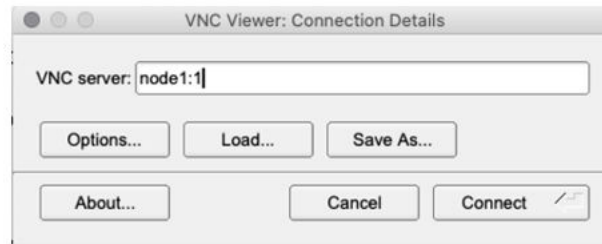
Run the `odacli create-vm` command and provide the additional kickstart information with the `--extra-args` option. Provide under `ip=` the IP, gateway, subnet and hostname of the VM you want to deploy, for example, `ip=ip::gateway:netmask:hostname:interface:none`. In `ks=`, specify the location of the `ks.txt` file as explained in Step 3. Following is an example:

```
odacli create-vm -n testkick -vc 2 -m 8G -vms testvmstor -s 49G -vn
pubnet -src /u01/software/OL77_x86_64.iso --extra-args "dns=aa.bb.cc.dd
ip=ww.xx.yy.zz::ww.xx.yy.1:iii.iii.iii.iii:mykvmhost.us.oracle.com:eth0:
none ks=st.uv.wx.yz:80/ks.txt"
```

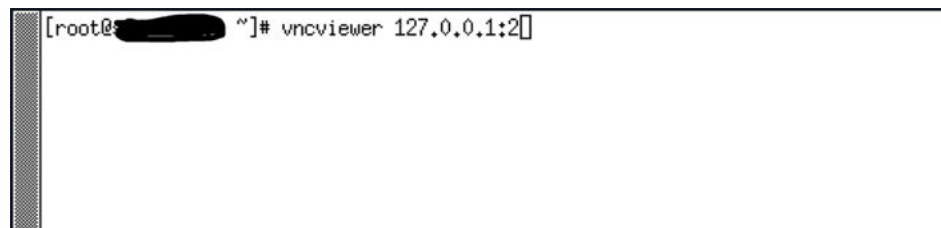
After the `odacli create-vm` command completes, check the VNC connection details of the VM as follows:

```
# odacli describe-vm -n testkick|grep Display ← where testkick is the
name of your VM
Display Port: 127.0.0.1:2
```

To monitor the progress of the operation, use a VNC client of your choice and connect to host :vncport (the host is your Oracle Database Appliance bare metal system, the VNC port is from the vncserver command).



The command prompt in the VNC viewer is displayed. Specify vncviewer 127.0.0.1:2 in the command prompt. Note that this Display Port: 127.0.0.1:2 is the same as displayed in the odacli describe-vm output.



Solution: Create an Application VM with Windows OS

Following is an example of how to set up an application VM or Compute Instance with Microsoft Windows operating system.

The following procedure is applicable for Oracle Database Appliance release 19.12 or later. If your Oracle Database Appliance is on an earlier release, then follow the instructions in My Oracle Support Note 2748946.1 at the location <https://support.oracle.com/rs?type=doc&id=2748946.1>.

Before you start, download the **Oracle VirtIO Drivers Version** for Microsoft Windows software either from Oracle Software Delivery Cloud or from My Oracle Support. For details, refer to the *Oracle Linux KVM User's Guide*. With BUI of Oracle Database Appliance release 19.12 or 19.11, the option to define an external source is not available. Use ODACLI commands to create the VM with the option -esrc.

Step 1: Create a VM CPU Pool (Optional step, required only for cases when you need dedicated CPU resources for the Windows VM)

```
# odacli create-cpupool -n winvmcpupool -c 2 -vm
```

Step 2: Create VM Storage

```
# odacli create-vmstorage -n winvmstor -s 100G -dg DATA
```

Step 3: Create Virtual Disk (Optional, required only if you need additional disks for the Windows VM)

```
# odacli create-vdisk -n winvmdisk -vms winvmstor -s 49G -sh
```

Step 4: Create the VM Instance

```
# odacli create-vm -n winvm -vc 2 -m 8G -vms winvmstor -s 49G -vd  
winvmdisk -cp winvm pool -vn pubnet -src /u01/software/win19.iso -  
esrc /u01/software/winvirtio.iso
```

Step 5: Identify the VNC port

```
# odacli describe-vm -n winvm  
VM  
details
```

```
-----  
-----  
-----  
ID: f1259c48-fba2-45e8-894d-6b878806db55  
Name: winvm  
Created: 2024-01-29 11:45:47 UTC  
Updated: 2024-01-29 11:45:48 UTC  
VM Storage: winvmstor  
Description: NONE  
VM image path: /u05/app/sharedrepo/winvmstor/.ACFS/snaps/vm_winvm/winvm  
VM size: 49.00 GB  
Source: win19.iso  
Cloned from: N/A  
OS Variant: win2k19  
Graphics settings: vnc,listen=127.0.0.1  
Display Port: 127.0.0.1:4  
  
Status  
-----  
Current node: scaoda10ha241  
Current state: ONLINE  
Target state: ONLINE
```

Parameters

```
-----  
Preferred node: NONE  
Boot option: NONE  
Auto start: YES  
Fail over: YES  
NUMA enabled: NO
```

Config Live

```
-----  
Memory: 8.00 GB 8.00 GB  
Max Memory: 8.00 GB 8.00 GB  
vCPU count: 2 2  
Max vCPU count: 2 2  
CPU Pool: winvmcpupool winvmcpupool  
Effective CPU set: 3,35,67,99 3,35,67,99  
vCPUs: 0:3,35,67,99 0:3,35,67,99  
1:3,35,67,99 1:3,35,67,99  
vDisks: winvmdisk:vdb winvmdisk:vdb  
vNetworks: pubnet:52:54:00:26:29:f3 pubnet:52:54:00:26:29:f3
```

Step 6: Connect to the Oracle Database Appliance bare metal system node using VNC

To find out the VNC port that the bare metal system (not the KVM guest machine) uses, run the `vncserver` command.

```
# vncserver  
perl: warning: Setting locale failed.  
perl: warning: Please check that your locale settings:  
    LANGUAGE = (unset),  
    LC_ALL = (unset),  
    LC_CTYPE = "UTF-8",  
    LANG = "en_US.UTF-8"  
are supported and installed on your system.  
perl: warning: Falling back to the standard locale ("C").
```

You will require a password to access your desktops.

```
Password:  
Verify:  
Would you like to enter a view-only password (y/n)? n  
A view-only password is not used  
xauth: file /root/.Xauthority does not exist
```

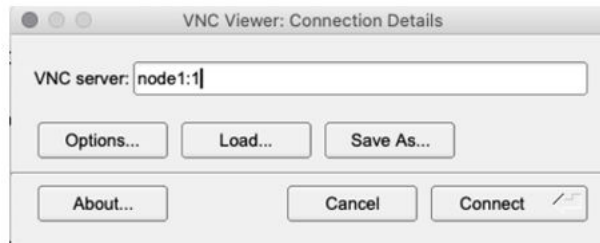
New 'node1:1 (root)' desktop is node1:1 **VNC port**

```
Creating default startup script /root/.vnc/xstartup  
Creating default config /root/.vnc/config
```

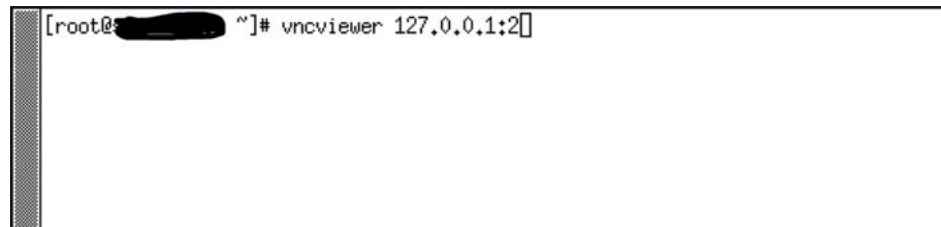
Starting applications specified in /root/.vnc/xstartup
Log file is /root/.vnc/node1:1.log

Step 7: Connect to the VM guest machine using VNC

Use a VNC client of your choice and connect to host : vncport (the host is your Oracle Database Appliance bare metal system, the VNC port is from the vncserver command).

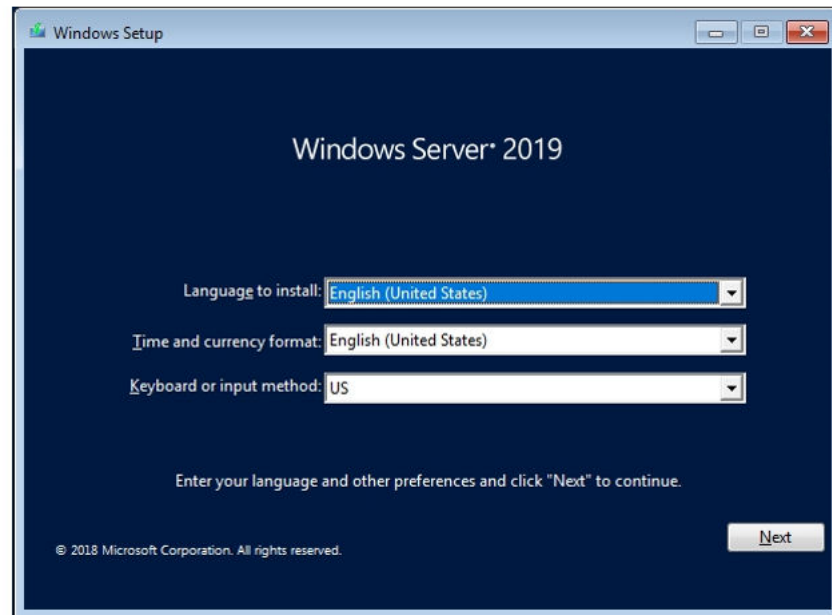


The command prompt in the VNC viewer of type vncviewer 127.0.0.1:2 is displayed. Note that this Display Port: 127.0.0.1:2 is the same as displayed in the odacli describe-vm output.

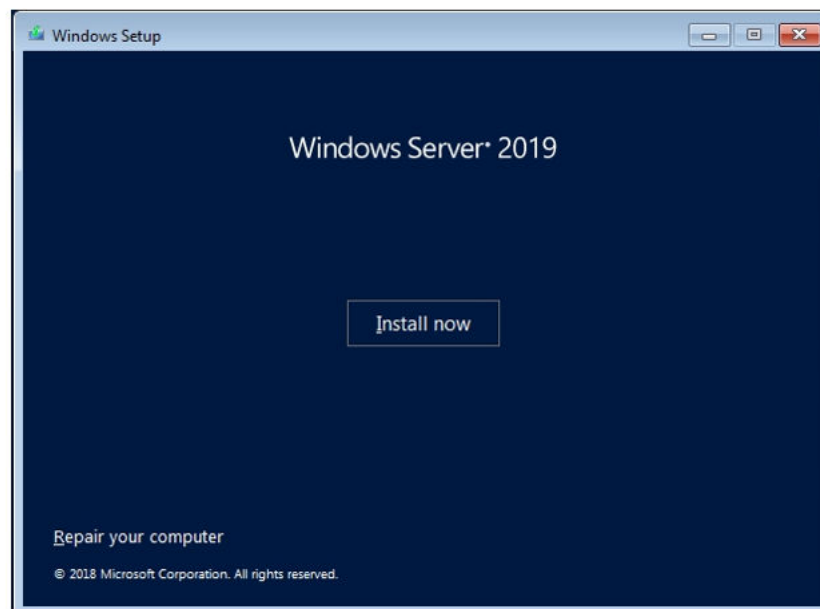


Step 8: Complete the Windows operating system installation

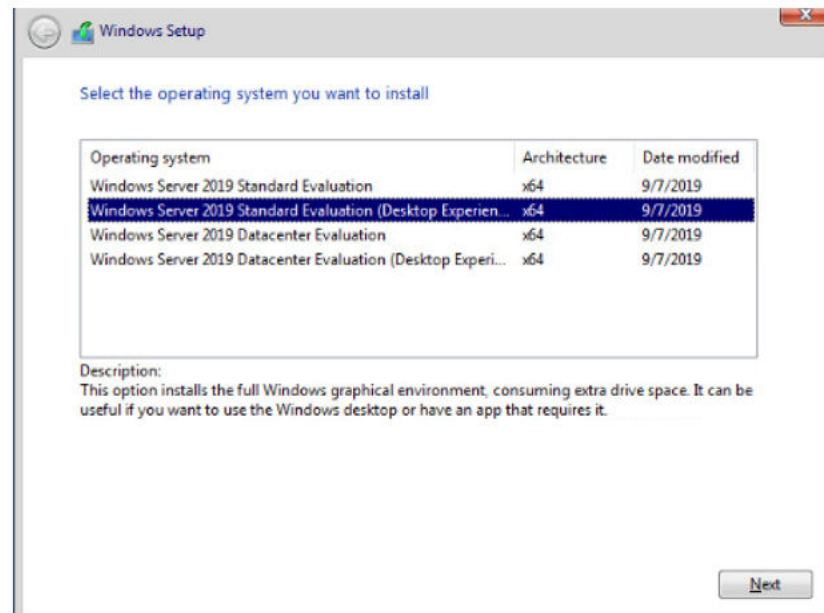
Select the configuration details.



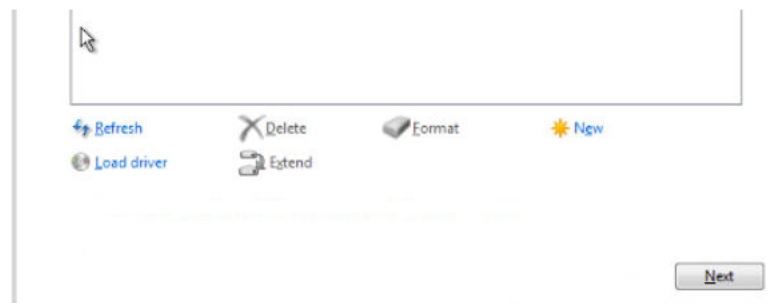
Provide the required values and navigate through the installation setup.



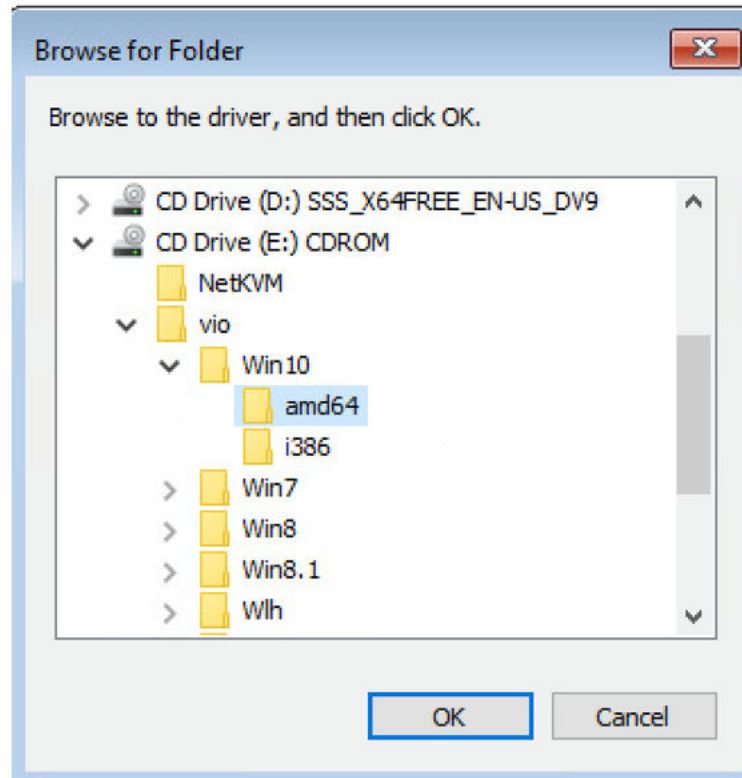
Select the configuration details.



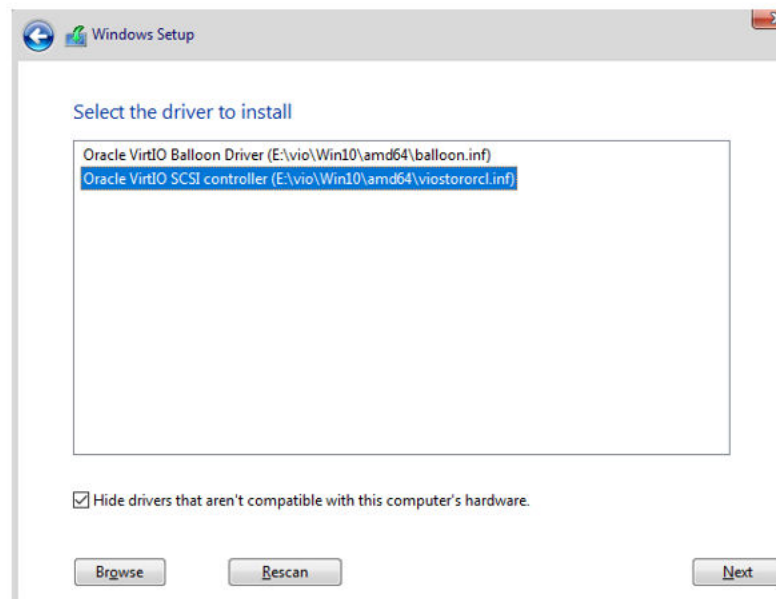
When prompted **Where do you want to install Windows?**, select **Load driver**.



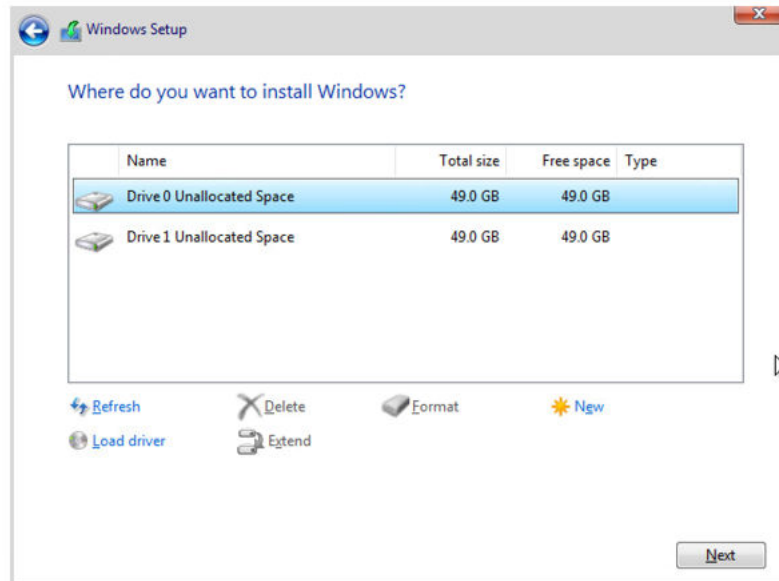
Navigate to the VirtIO driver on E: CDR0M drive.



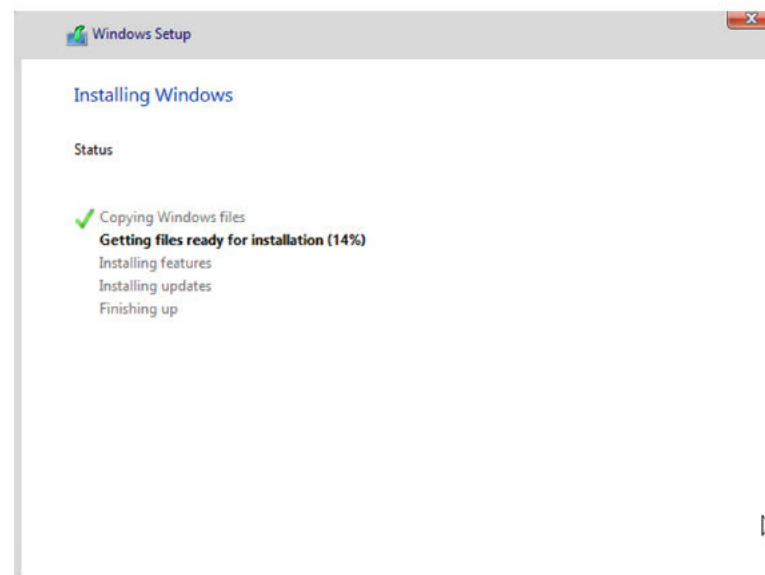
In the vio/Win10/amd64 directory, select viostororcl.inf from the list.



After loading the driver, the pre-created virtual disk and the extra virtual disk (winvmdisk) is displayed. Select the pre-created virtual disk and continue with the installation.



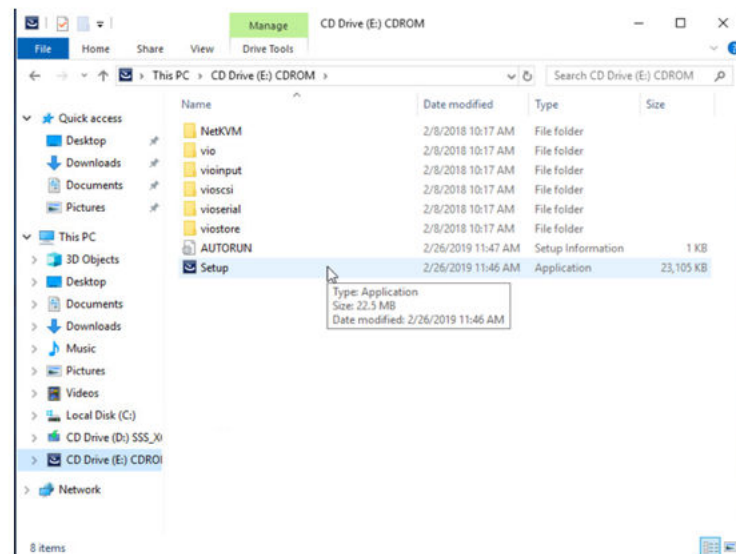
Review the progress of the installation.



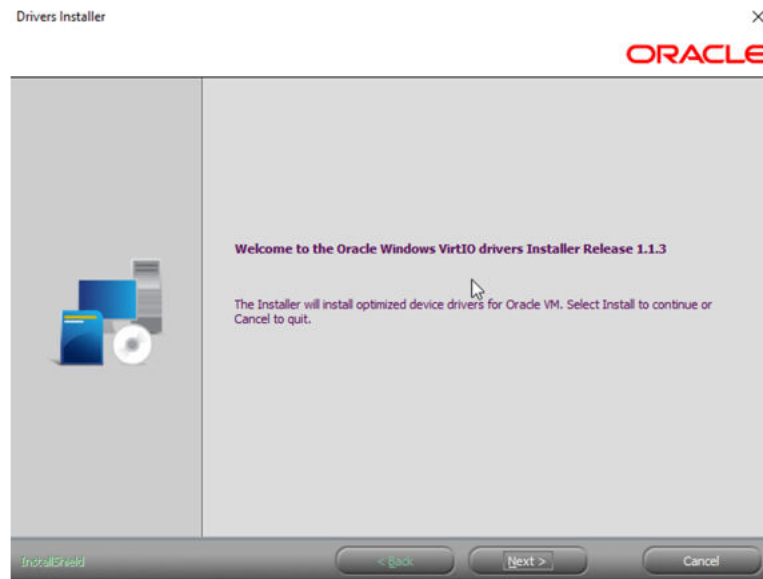
To run **Ctrl+Alt+Delete** in the Windows operating system, click inside the Windows screen and press the **F8** key. On a Mac, press **Fn+F8**.



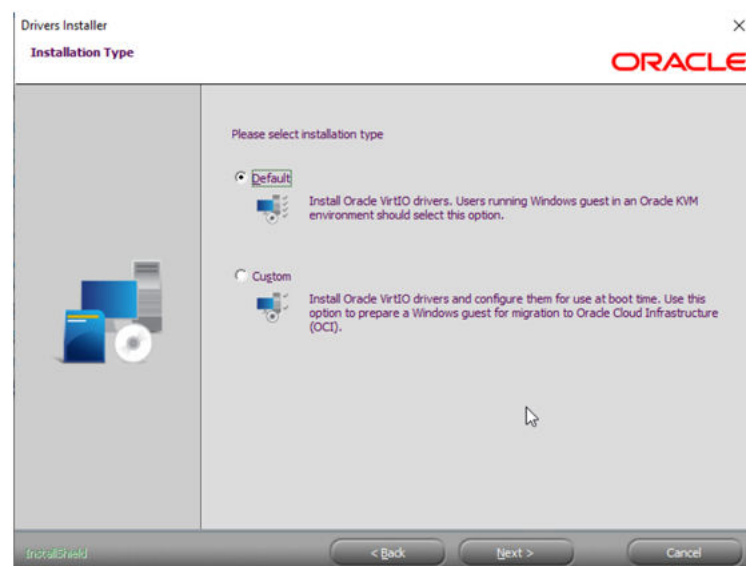
Step 9: Install the VirtIO drivers by running Setup from the CDROM drive E:



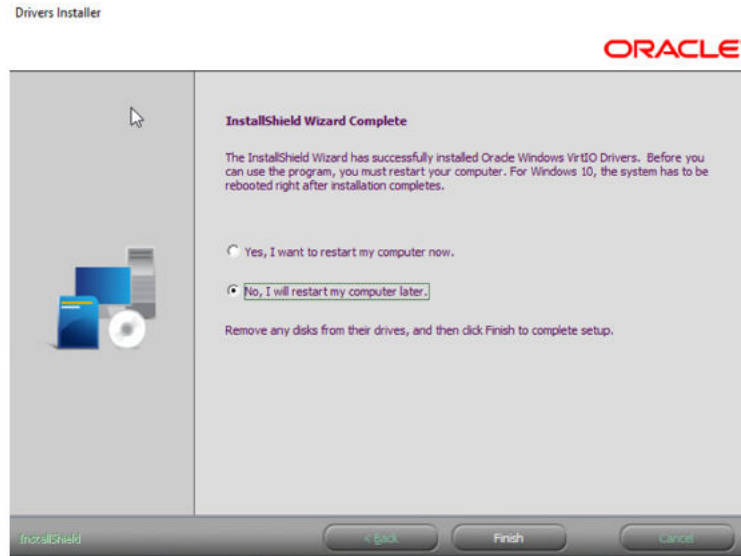
Navigate through the installation setup.



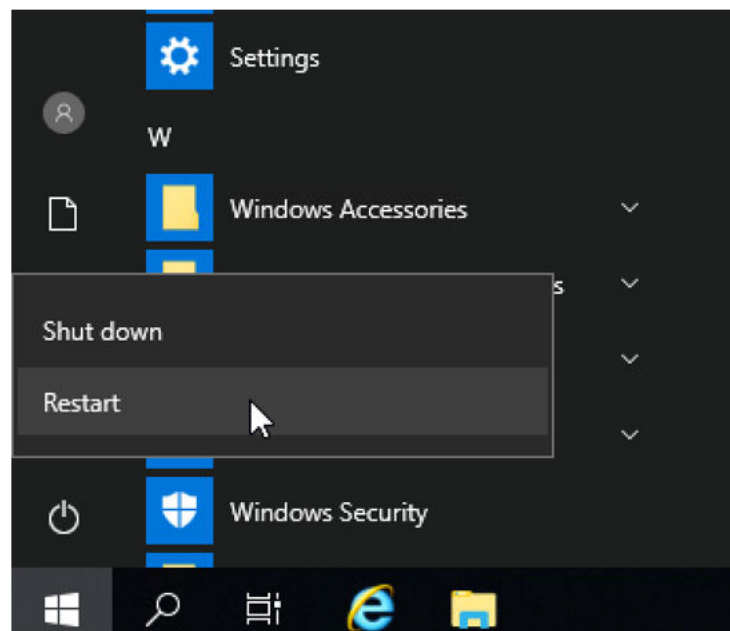
Select the default option.



When prompted, do not select to restart the computer.

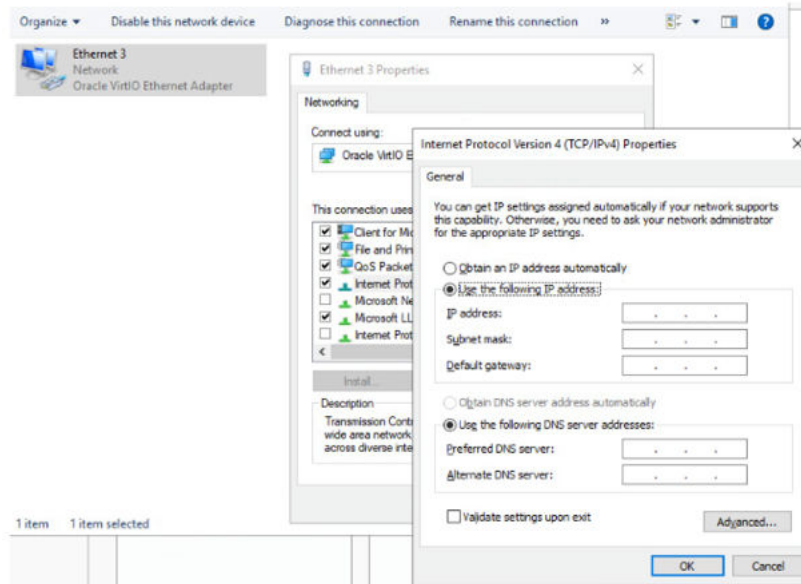


Restart the computer from the Windows **Start** menu.

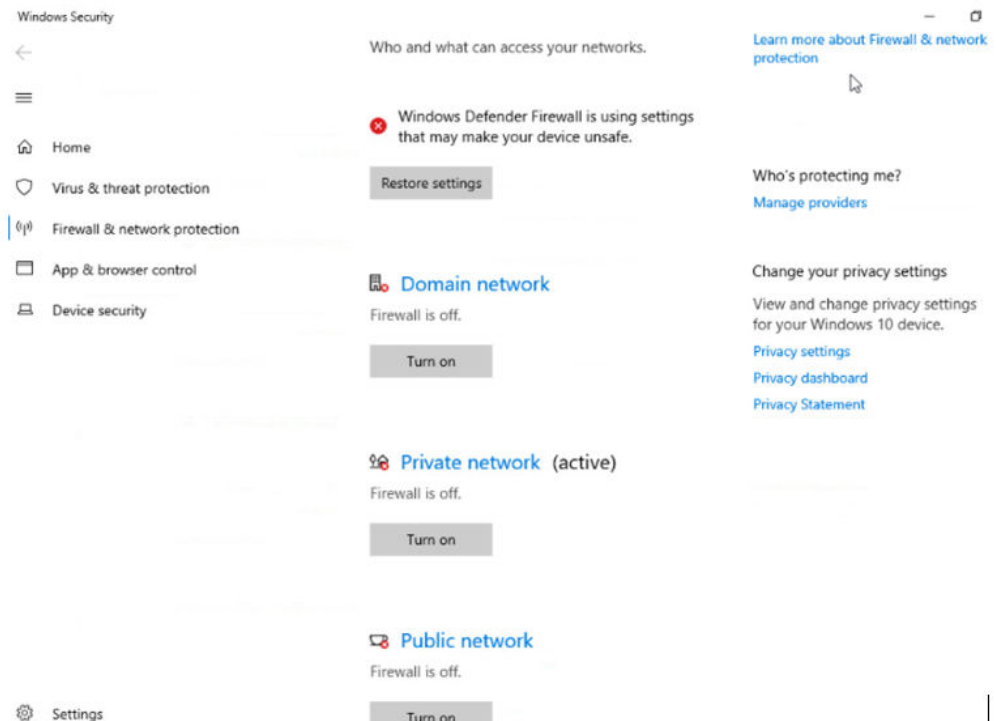


Step 10: Complete the configuration

Connect to your guest VM using VNC and configure it according to your needs. For example, you can assign a fixed IP address.



After disabling the Windows firewall, you can ping the bare metal system host IP from the KVM guest machine and vice versa.



Step 11: Remove the ISO image files from the configuration (for high-availability systems, do this on both nodes)

To delete the ISO files from the directory (/u01/software in this example), you must remove the files from the KVM configuration as follows:

1. Stop the VM:

```
# odacli stop-vm -n winvm
```

2. View the list of configured disks:

```
# virsh domblklist winvm
Target Source
-----
-----
vda /u05/app/sharedrepo/winvmstor/.ACFS/snaps/vm_winvm/winvm
vdb /u05/app/sharedrepo/winvmstor/.ACFS/snaps/vdisk_winvmdisk/
winvmdisk
sda /u01/software/win19.iso
sdb /u01/software/winvirtio.iso
```

3. Edit the VM configuration:

```
# virsh edit winvm
```

4. Remove the two lines that contain the Windows and the virtio ISOs as follows, using the vi editor:

```
<source file='/u01/software/winvirtio.iso'/>

and:

<source file='/u01/software/win19.iso'/>
```

5. Start the VM:

```
odacli start-vm -n winvm
```

6. Test the KVM migration to the other node:

```
#odacli migrate-vm -n winvm -to second_node_name
```

Creating a DB System

Understand how you can create a KVM DB system on Oracle Database Appliance.

Always review the latest Oracle Database Appliance documentation library for the features and configuration details for each release since these procedures may change with each release.

Oracle Database Appliance documentation library is available at:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/oracle-database-appliance/index.html>

The space reserved on Oracle ACFS storage for a DB system node is fixed at 200 GB. This is the space assigned for the operation system, Oracle Grid Infrastructure home and the database home of the DB system. The database files are stored on Oracle ASM disk groups of the Oracle Database Appliance bare metal system to which the Oracle Grid Infrastructure of the DB System connects as a client.

Follow these steps to create a DB system on your appliance:

Check the Oracle Database Appliance release

```
# odacli describe-component -v
System Version
-----
19.21.0.0.0
```

```
System node Name
-----
scaoda10ha241
```

```
Local System Version
-----
19.21.0.0.0
```

```
System node Name
-----
scaoda10ha242
```

```
Local System Version
-----
19.21.0.0.0
```

Download the DB System image

Download Patch 32451228 for the DB System image to a temporary directory on your appliance and unzip the file.

```
# cd /tmp
#unzip p32451228_1921000_Linux-x86-64.zip
odacli-dcs-19.21.0.0.0-231220-ODAVM-19.21.0.0.zip
```

Update the Oracle Database Appliance repository

```
# odacli update-repository -f /tmp/odacli-dcs-19.21.0.0.0-231220-ODAVM-19.21.0.0.zip
```

```
{
  "jobId" : "2e392dad-587b-4ed1-87b6-995f3131cab6",
  "status" : "Created",
  "message" : "/tmp/odacli-dcs-19.21.0.0.0-231220-ODAVM-19.21.0.0.zip",
  "reports" : [ ],
  "createTimestamp" : "Jan 15, 2024 00:26:39 AM HDT",
  "resourceList" : [ ],
  "description" : "Repository Update",
  "updatedAtTime" : "Jan 15, 2024 00:26:39 AM HDT"
```

Confirm the DB System image is correctly registered

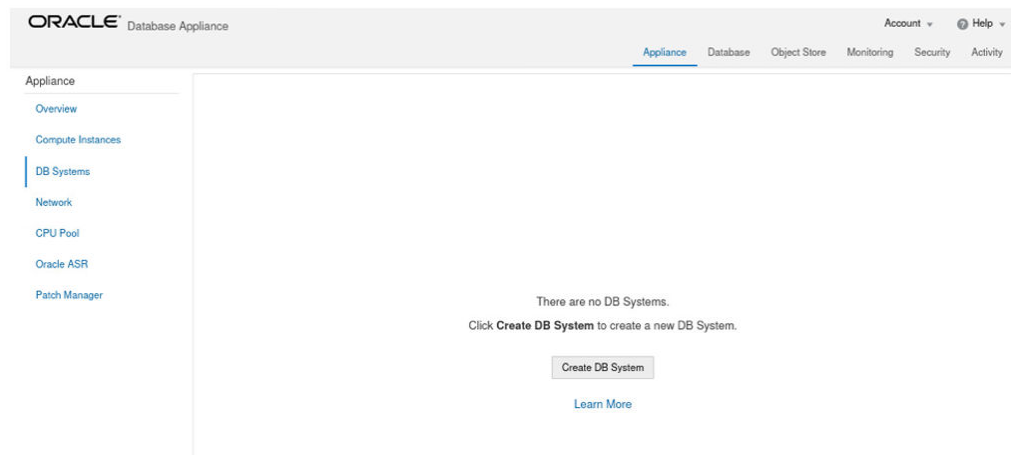
```
# odacli describe-dbsystem-image
DB System Image
details
```

```
-----
-----
Component Name          Supported Versions      Available Versions
-----
DBVM                    19.21.0.0.0            19.21.0.0.0
```

Create the DB System Using BUI

Decide on the database shape according to your Database Class (OLTP, DSS or IMDB) resource requirements and available licenses. The database shape determines the number of cores you assign to the DB system. For a complete list of DB shapes, review the Oracle Database Appliance documentation. You can use the BUI to create a DB system or you can use a JSON file to create the DB system using ODACLI commands.

Log into the BUI. In the **Appliance** tab, click **DB Systems** and then click **Create DB System**. If you need to assign more cores later, then you can change the configuration after creation.



Create the DB System: System Information

Provide the system information.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Database Appliance web interface. The top navigation bar includes the Oracle logo, 'Database Appliance', and links for 'Appliance', 'Database', 'Object Store', 'Monitoring', 'Security', and 'Activity'. The left sidebar lists 'Appliance' with sub-links: 'Overview', 'Compute Instances', 'DB Systems' (selected), 'Network', 'CPU Pool', 'Oracle ASR', and 'Patch Manager'. The main content area is titled 'Create DB System' and contains a 'Load Configuration' section with a 'Browse...' button and the text 'No file selected.'. Below this is the 'System Information' section with the following fields:

- DB System Name *
- Domain Name *
- Disk Group for VM Storage * (set to DATA)
- Region (dropdown menu, set to Other)
- Time Zone (dropdown menu, set to GMT)
- System Password *
- Confirm Password *

At the bottom, there are sections for 'DNS Servers' and 'NTP Servers', each with three input fields.

Create the DB System: Network Information

Provide the network information.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Database Appliance web interface, specifically the 'Network Information' tab. The top navigation bar and left sidebar are identical to the previous screenshot. The main content area is titled 'Network Information' and contains two columns of fields:

- Client Access Network:**
 - Node0: Host Name *, IP Address *
 - Node1: Host Name *, IP Address *
 - Subnet Mask * (dropdown menu)
 - Gateway *
- SCAN and VIP Network:**
 - Node0: VIP Name *, VIP Address *
 - Node1: VIP Name *, VIP Address *
 - SCAN Name *
 - SCAN IP Address *

Create the DB System: Users and Groups and Database Information

Customize users and groups and decide if you want to use operating system role separation. You must specify the same configuration details for the DB system users and groups as the configuration details for the Oracle Grid Infrastructure installation on

the bare metal system . If your bare metal system has a user grid and a user oracle, then you are using role separation. You can also provide information about the database you want to create.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Database Appliance configuration interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Appliance', 'Database', 'Object Store', 'Monitoring', 'Security', and 'Activity' tabs. The 'Appliance' tab is selected. Below the navigation bar, there's a 'User and Group Selection' section with two radio buttons: 'Customize Users & Groups' (selected) and 'Allow OS Role Separation' (selected). Below this is the 'Database Information' section. It contains several fields: 'DB Name', 'DB Unique Name', 'DB Version' (set to 19.10.0.0.210119), 'CDB' (selected), 'PDB Name', 'PDB Admin User', 'Database Edition' (Enterprise Edition), 'Deployment' (RAC), 'Shape' (odb1(1 Core, 8GB Memory)), 'Database Class' (OLTP), 'SYS and PDB Admin User Password', 'Confirm Password', 'Character Set' (AL32UTF8), 'National Character Set' (AL16UTF16), 'Language' (AMERICAN), 'Territory' (AMERICA), 'Configure EM Express' (selected), 'Enable TDE' (selected), 'TDE Wallet Password', and 'Confirm TDE Wallet Password'. At the bottom right of the form are buttons for 'Save Configuration', 'Cancel', and 'Create'.

You can monitor the progress of the DB system creation either in the **Activity** tab of the BUI or through ODA CLI commands. Use the `odacli list-jobs` helps you to find the running job. The `odacli describe-job` command displays the completed steps and the running ones. Following are the steps to check the DB system creation process:

1. Obtain the job ID in the bare metal system.
2. SSH into the DB system VM.
3. Obtain the job ID inside the DB system.
4. Query the status of the job.

```
# odacli list-jobs
ID
Description                               Created                               Status
-----
46f3a1fc-9380-41c5-8540-ad8026300251 DB System scaoda10ha24c3
creation 2024-01-30 14:02:54 UTC Running
```

```
# ssh root@IP of DB System
# odacli list-jobs

ID
Description                               Created                               Status
-----
```

```
-----
8351cf95-a3c3-438d-8056-830b7c7e6024    Provisioning service creation
2024-01-30 14:08:34 CET    Running
```

```
# odacli describe-job -i 8351cf95-a3c3-438d-8056-830b7c7e6024
```

Job details

```
-----
ID: 8351cf95-a3c3-438d-8056-830b7c7e6024
Description: Provisioning service creation
Status: Success
Created: January 30, 2024 2:08:34 PM CET
Message:
```

Task Name	Node Name	Start
Time	End Time	Status

Network setup	scaoda10ha24c3n1	January 30,
2024 2:08:49 PM CET	January 30, 2024 2:09:03 PM CET	Success
OS usergroup 'asmdba' creation	scaoda10ha24c3n1	January 30,
2024 2:09:03 PM CET	January 30, 2024 2:09:03 PM CET	Success

Create DB System Using CLI

You can also create a DB System using a JSON file. Check the latest Oracle Database Appliance documentation for sample JSON file to deploy a high-availability DB system. You can also specify the DB system details in the BUI and create a JSON file when you click **Save Configuration** on the Create DB System page.

Create DB System with the `odacli create-dbsystem` command

```
# odacli create-dbsystem -p /tmp/prov.json
```

Job details

```
-----
ID: b8dc3738-e542-44fd-bdb2-fd06456d0e17
Description: DB System scaoda10ha24c3 creation
Status: Created
Created: January 30, 2024 11:19:44 PM CET
Message:
```

Confirm the DB System creation

Confirm that the DB System was created successfully.

```
# oclcli describe-dbsystem -n scaoda10ha24c3
```

DB System

details

ID: 397d80c3-d52a-4ae2-90e9-d7fa94663418
Name: scaoda10ha24c3
Image version: 19.21.0.0.0
Current version: 19.21.0.0.0
Shape: odb2
Cluster name: dbsa1c1fc249
Grid version: 19.21.0.0.231017
Number of cores: 2
Memory: 16.00 GB
NUMA enabled: YES
AFD enabled: NO
Status: CONFIGURED
Created: 2024-01-30 14:02:59 UTC
Updated: 2024-01-30 14:49:02 UTC

CPU Pool

Name: ca1c1fc249
Number of cores: 2

Host: scaoda10ha241
Effective CPU set: 4,36,68,100
Online CPUs: 4, 36, 68, 100
Offline CPUs: NONE

Host: scaoda10ha242
Effective CPU set: 4,36,68,100
Online CPUs: 4, 36, 68, 100
Offline CPUs: NONE

VM Storage

Disk group: DATA
Volume name: SA1C1FC249
Volume device: /dev/asm/sa1c1fc249-472
Size: 400.00 GB
Mount Point: /u05/app/sharedrepo/scaoda10ha24c3
Redundancy: Mirror

VMs

```
-----
Host: scaoda10ha241
VM Name: xa1c1fc249
VM Host Name: scaoda10ha24c3n1.us.oracle.com
VM image path: /u05/app/sharedrepo/scaoda10ha24c3/.ACFS/
snaps/vm_xa1c1fc249/xa1c1fc249
Target State: ONLINE
Current State: ONLINE
```

```
Host: scaoda10ha242
VM Name: ya1c1fc249
VM Host Name: scaoda10ha24c3n2.us.oracle.com
VM image path: /u05/app/sharedrepo/scaoda10ha24c3/.ACFS/
snaps/vm_ya1c1fc249/ya1c1fc249
Target State: ONLINE
Current State: ONLINE
```

VNetworks

```
-----
Host: scaoda10ha241
VM Name: xa1c1fc249
Public: 10.95.115.208 / 255.255.240.0 /
enp0s3 / BRIDGE(pubnet)
ASM: 192.168.17.6 / 255.255.255.128 /
enp0s4 / BRIDGE(privasm) VLAN(icbond0.100)
Interconnect: 192.168.17.133 / 255.255.255.252 /
enp0s5 / BRIDGE(privnet2) VLAN(icbond0.102)
```

```
Host: scaoda10ha242
VM Name: ya1c1fc249
Public: 10.95.115.210 / 255.255.240.0 /
enp0s3 / BRIDGE(pubnet)
ASM: 192.168.17.7 / 255.255.255.128 /
enp0s4 / BRIDGE(privasm) VLAN(icbond0.100)
Interconnect: 192.168.17.134 / 255.255.255.252 /
enp0s5 / BRIDGE(privnet2) VLAN(icbond0.102)
```

Databases

```
-----
Name: hagen
Resource ID: a702829e-95b5-4a37-a317-eea9f6984575
Unique name: hagen
Database ID: 3694037607
Domain name: us.oracle.com
DB Home ID: 4a06bb4b-cebb-4bd4-a884-67911c7af8a3
Shape: odb2
Version: 19.21.0.0.231017
Edition: EE
```

```

Type: RAC
Role: PRIMARY
Class: OLTP
Storage: ASM
Redundancy: MIRROR
Target node name:
Character set: AL32UTF8
NLS character set:
Language: AMERICAN
Territory: AMERICA
Console enabled: false
High Availability: false
Associated networks: Public-network
Backup config ID:
Level 0 Backup Day: sunday
Autobackup enabled: false
TDE enabled: false
CDB type: true
PDB name: pdb1
PDB admin user: pdbadmin
```

Test the database connection

Test connectivity to your DB System. During creation of the DB system you specified the SCAN name and database name. With this information you should be able to build your TNS connect string using the default service name which is the same as the database name. It is a best practice to create your own database services based on your high-availability requirements. For an initial connection test, the default service is sufficient.

Connect to the KVM guest machine nodes with SSH also, and verify that you can connect to the database instances locally.

```
# ssh root@node1n1
# su - oracle
$ export ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/oracle/product/19.0.0.0/dbhome_1
$ export ORACLE_SID=my19db1      (the '1' after the DB name is for
instance 1 on the first RAC node)
$ /u01/app/oracle/product/19.0.0.0/dbhome_1/bin/sqlplus / as sysdba
```

```
SQL*Plus: Release 19.0.0.0.0 - Production on Mon Mar 15 08:32:37 2021
Version 19.10.0.0.0
```

```
Copyright (c) 1982, 2020, Oracle. All rights reserved.
```

```
Connected to:
Oracle Database 19c Enterprise Edition Release 19.0.0.0.0 - Production
Version 19.10.0.0.0
```

```
SQL>
```

Modify a DB System

You can change several settings of a DB system at any time after creation, for example, the shape or the memory allocation. The --help option of the odaccli modify-dbsystem command provides you the possible setting you can change.

```
# odaccli modify-dbsystem -h
modify-dbsystem
Modifies a DB System
```

Syntax

```
modify-dbsystem -n [-avn ] [-cp ]
[-dvn ] [-en] [-f] [-gw ] [-ip ]
[-m ] [-nm ] [-no-cp] [-r {MIRROR|HIGH}] [-sip ]
[-sn ] [-s ] [-vips ] [-vt ] [-j] [-h]
```

Parameters

Options	Description

--name, -n (*)	Specifies the DB System name
--attach-vnetwork, -avn	Defines the name of the VNetwork to attach
--cpupool, -cp	Defines the shared DB System CPU Pool name
--detach-vnetwork, -dvn	Defines the VNetworks to detach
--enable-numa, -en	Enables NUMA configuration for the DB System
--force, -f	Specifies to force the operation
--gateway, -gw	Defines the gateway of the network
--ip, -ip	Defines the IP of the network
--memory, -m	Defines the memory size (Format: units: M G)
--netmask, -nm	Defines the netmask of the network
--no-cpupool, -no-cp	Specifies to dissociate the current DB System CPU Pool
--redundancy, -r	Specifies DB System's VM storage
redundancy(can be HIGH or MIRROR).	Not allowed for DB Systems on non-FLEX disk group.
	Options:
	MIRROR
	HIGH
	Default option: MIRROR
--scan-ips, -sip	Defines the scan IP of the network
--scan-name, -sn	Defines the scan of the network
--shape, -s	Defines the new DB System shape
--vips, -vips	Defines the VIPs of the network in
format :0:,:1:	
--vnetwork-type, -vt	Defines the VNetwork type to attach(dataguard database management backup other)
--json, -j	Specifies to show output in JSON format
--help, -h	Specifies to display help message

Deploying JD Edwards EnterpriseOne on Oracle Database Appliance KVM

Understand how you can deploy JD Edwards EnterpriseOne on Oracle Database Appliance KVM.

Note

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne provides an Xen Virtualization VM Template. You cannot use this template for KVM virtualization deployment.

To install JD Edwards EnterpriseOne in KVM on Oracle Database Appliance, follow these steps:

1. On Oracle Database Appliance, create the application KVM for Windows guest machines as described in this document.
2. Create a DB system on Oracle Database Appliance and deploy Oracle Database.
3. Follow the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation steps to install JD Edwards EnterpriseOne:
https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E84502_01/learnjde/installation.html#one-click-provisioning

Deploying Oracle E-Business Suite on Oracle Database Appliance KVM

Understand how you can deploy Oracle E-Business Suite on Oracle Database Appliance KVM.

Considerations for E-Business Suite 12.2 on Oracle Database Appliance:

- The Rapid Install tool is not supported on Oracle Database Appliance DB System. You cannot directly install new Oracle E-Business Suite environment on Oracle Database Appliance DB System.
- Existing Oracle E-Business Suite databases can be migrated to Oracle Database Appliance DB System. Use the following procedure to migrate Oracle E-Business Suite databases to Oracle Database Appliance DB System:
 1. Create a DB System.
 2. Refer to either of the following My Oracle Support Notes to migrate the database from source system to Oracle Database Appliance:
Export/Import Process for Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 Database Instances Using Oracle Database 19c (Doc ID 2554156.1)

Using Transportable Tablespaces to Migrate Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 Using Oracle Database 19c Enterprise Edition On a Multitenant Environment (Doc ID 2674405.1)
 3. If Oracle Database Appliance DB System Oracle RAC Database, then run Autoconfig on the remaining nodes following the instructions in Step 8.2 of My

Oracle Support Note: Using Oracle 19c RAC Multitenant (Single PDB) with Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 (Doc ID 2530665.1)

- E-Business Suite requires one-off patches to be installed. This would conflict that future upgrades using Oracle Database Appliance tooling. Typically, these one-off patches must be rolled back, the database home patched and the equivalent E-Business Suite patches applied again.
- This process was tested with E-Business Suite 12.2 with Oracle Database Appliance releases 12.2 and 19.11.

E-Business Suite References

Interoperability Notes: Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 with Oracle Database 19c (Doc ID 2552181.1)

Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2: Consolidated List of Patches and Technology Bug Fixes (Doc ID 1594274.1)

Export/Import Process for Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 Database Instances Using Oracle Database 19c (Doc ID 2554156.1)

Using Transportable Tablespaces to Migrate Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 Using Oracle Database 19c Enterprise Edition On a Multitenant Environment (Doc ID 2674405.1)

Using Oracle 19c RAC Multitenant (Single PDB) with Oracle E-Business Suite Release 12.2 (Doc ID 2530665.1)

Deploying Oracle FLEXCUBE on Oracle Database Appliance KVM

Understand how you can deploy Oracle FLEXCUBE on Oracle Database Appliance KVM.

Note

Oracle FLEXCUBE does not provide a Virtualization Template.

To install Oracle FLEXCUBE in KVM on Oracle Database Appliance, follow these steps:

1. On Oracle Database Appliance, create the application KVM for your specific deployment, as described in this document.
2. Follow the Oracle FLEXCUBE documentation steps to install Oracle FLEXCUBE: https://docs.oracle.com/cd/F18207_01/install.htm

Deploying Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control on Oracle Database Appliance KVM

Understand how you can deploy Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control on Oracle Database Appliance in a KVM-based configuration.

You can install Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control directly on the Oracle Database Appliance bare metal system or on a KVM guest virtual machine. It is recommended that you install Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control on a KVM guest VM.

Follow the Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control 13.5 documentation to install and configure the software:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/enterprise-manager/cloud-control/enterprise-manager-cloud-control/13.5/index.html>

There are no additional configuration requirements specific to Oracle Database Appliance. The following configurations are supported.

- Oracle Linux 9.6 on the application KVM guest VM
- Oracle Database Appliance release 19.29.0.0.0 and later for DB system
- Oracle RAC database release 19.29.0.0.0 and later

Install the Oracle Database Appliance plug-in on the bare metal system nodes so that the Oracle Enterprise Manager agent can monitor the hardware and other specific metrics for Oracle Database Appliance.

The latest Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control plug-in is available for download at:

<https://www.oracle.com/enterprise-manager/downloads/oem-v135-update-plugins-downloads.html>

Oracle Database Appliance Plug-in documentation is available at:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/oracle-database-appliance/plugin.html>

Deploying PeopleSoft on Oracle Database Appliance KVM

Understand how you can deploy PeopleSoft PeopleTools on Oracle Database Appliance KVM.

You can install PeopleSoft PeopleTools directly on the Oracle Database Appliance bare metal system. It is recommended that you install PeopleTools on the KVM guest VM. For each release of Oracle Database Appliance and PeopleSoft, you must ensure that additional RPMs installed do not replace or conflict with the Oracle Database Appliance binaries.

Prerequisites

- Create one application KVM guest machine with Oracle Linux.

- Create a DB System to host PeopleSoft repository database.

Procedure

Follow the PeopleSoft PeopleTools 8.61 or later documentation to install and configure the software. The documentation and software can be obtained from Oracle Software Delivery Cloud by searching for **PeopleSoft PeopleTools** and downloading the software.

There are no additional configuration requirements specific to Oracle Database Appliance. The deployment of Oracle Linux 8.10 on the application KVM guest machine with Oracle Database Appliance release 19.26 or later DB System and Oracle RAC database release 19.26 or later are supported.

Oracle Software Delivery Cloud is available at:

<https://edelivery.oracle.com>

- [Configuring PeopleSoft PeopleTools on Oracle Database Appliance KVM](#)
Understand how you can set up PeopleSoft PeopleTools on Oracle Database Appliance KVM.

Configuring PeopleSoft PeopleTools on Oracle Database Appliance KVM

Understand how you can set up PeopleSoft PeopleTools on Oracle Database Appliance KVM.

This section outlines the essential requirements that must be met before proceeding with the configuration. It includes necessary hardware and software specifications, system configurations, user permissions, network settings, and any pre-installed tools or packages. Ensuring all prerequisites are fulfilled helps prevent installation or configuration issues later in the process.

Prerequisites

Setup PeopleSoft Environment with full-tier and mid-tier on Oracle Database Appliance.

1. **Create KVM Guest for Application Tier:** As the root user, create a KVM virtual machine to host the PeopleSoft application tier.
2. **Create DB System for Database Tier:** As the root user, provision Oracle Database Appliance bare metal system or DB system to host the database tier.
3. **Full-Tier Installation Workflow:**
 - a. Begin with a full-tier setup that includes the entire PeopleSoft stack, which is necessary because the mid-tier installation requires the Pluggable Database (PDB) software.
 - b. After full-tier setup completes, unplug the PDB from the full-tier environment.

- c. Plug the PDB into Oracle Database Appliance DB system Oracle database to integrate with the dedicated database infrastructure.
 - d. Perform cleanup of the full-tier setup to free resources and avoid conflicts.
4. **Mid-Tier Installation:** After cleanup, install the mid-tier components on the application tier KVM guest.
5. **Patch Application:** Download and apply PUP DPK Patch 37279448: PEOPLESOFT CS UPDATE IMAGE 9.2.034 - NATIVE OS, which is required for the full-tier setup.

CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_1of11.zip
CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_2of11.zip
CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_3of11.zip
CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_4of11.zip
CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_5of11.zip
CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_6of11.zip
CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_7of11.zip
CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_8of11.zip
CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_9of11.zip
CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_10of11.zip
CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_11of11.zip

6. Download the software from Oracle Software Delivery Cloud and copy to Oracle Database Appliance KVM guest VM. Oracle Software Delivery Cloud is available at:

<https://edelivery.oracle.com>

V1041462-01_1of4.zip
V1041462-01_2of4.zip
V1041462-01_3of4.zip
V1041462-01_4of4.zip

Create a DB System to host PeopleSoft repository database.

Step 1: Installation Process

Access the Oracle Database Appliance KVM guest VM server by logging in with the root account. A complete tier installation is required to disconnect the PDB from the Full tier and connect the PDB for the Mid-tier installation. In the context of PeopleSoft, a "Full Tier" indicates a setup where all parts of the application, such as the database, application server, and web server, are installed and operating on one physical server. This section initiates the full-tier installation process, covering all components of the software stack. It typically includes step-by-step instructions for deploying the application across the full environment—such as the database, middleware, and front-end tiers. It ensures proper sequence, configuration, and validation for a successful end-to-end setup.

A critical prerequisite is ensuring a minimum of 200GB of available disk space in the installation directory—commonly under the /root partition—to accommodate

installation files and temporary data. Follow these steps to ensure proper setup and system stability across all tiers.

```
[root@dbserver ~]# df -h
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
devtmpfs        16G   0    16G   0% /dev
tmpfs           16G   0    16G   0% /dev/shm
tmpfs           16G  9.2M   16G   1% /run
tmpfs           16G   0    16G   0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/mapper/ol-root 270G 142G 129G  53% /
/dev/mapper/ol-home  64G 491M   64G   1% /home
/dev/vda1       1014M 563M 452M  56% /boot
tmpfs           3.2G  12K  3.2G   1% /run/user/42
tmpfs           3.2G   0   3.2G   0% /run/user/0
```

Step 2: Create Directory, Copy Files, and Extract First ZIP File

This step involves preparing the environment for installation. First, a dedicated directory with sufficient disk space (minimum 200GB) is created. All required installation ZIP files are then copied into this directory. Finally, the installation process begins by extracting the first-numbered ZIP file (e.g., 1ofn.zip), which typically contains the base setup or script to unpack the remaining files.

```
mkdir -p /root/soft /scratch/psft_2 /scratch/home /scratch/pscfg
```

```
cd /root/soft
```

```
ls -lrt
```

```
CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_1of11.zip
CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_2of11.zip
CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_3of11.zip
CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_4of11.zip
CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_5of11.zip
CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_6of11.zip
CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_7of11.zip
CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_8of11.zip
CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_9of11.zip
CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_10of11.zip
CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_11of11.zip
```

A dedicated installation directory with at least 200GB of free space is created. All installation ZIP files are copied into this directory. Only the first-numbered ZIP file, for example, 1ofn.zip) is manually extracted. The remaining ZIP files are automatically extracted during the installation process. This step sets the stage for initiating the full-tier installation.

```
unzip CS-920-UPD-034-LNX_1of11.zip
```

Step 3: Configure Response File for Full-Tier Setup

This step involves setting up the response file, which automates the full-tier installation by providing predefined answers to installer prompts. The response file must be accurately configured with environment-specific parameters such as installation paths, component selections, ports, database credentials, and host details. Proper configuration ensures a smooth, unattended installation and consistency across environments.

```
cat /root/peoplesoft/setup/fulltier
env_type=fulltier
install_type=PUM
db_type=DEMO
db_name=QE859DMO
db_service_name=QE859DMO
db_listener_port=1521
db_admin_pwd=xxxxxxxxxx
access_id=SYSADM
access_pwd=xxxxxxxxxx
connect_id=people
connect_pwd=xxxxxxxxxx
opr_id=PS
opr_pwd=PS
admin_pwd=xxxxxxxxxx
weblogic_admin_pwd=xxxxxxxxxx
webprofile_user_id=PTWEBSEVER
webprofile_user_pwd=PTWEBSEVER
gw_user_id=administrator
gw_user_pwd=xxxxxxxxxx
gw_keystore_pwd=xxxxxxxxxx
psft_base_dir=/scratch/psft_2
user_home_dir=/scratch/home
user_config_home_dir=/scratch/pscfg
```

Step 4: Start Full-Tier Installation

With the environment prepared and the response file configured, this step initiates the full-tier installation process. The installation is typically launched using a command-line utility or installer script that references the response file. During this phase, the system automatically installs all required components—such as the database, middleware, and application tiers—while extracting additional ZIP files as needed. Continuous monitoring is essential to ensure successful and error-free installation.

```
cd /root/soft/setup

./psft-dpk-setup.sh --silent --response_file=/root/soft/setup/
fulltier.rsp
```

Step 5: Login as oracle User on Oracle Database Appliance DB System and Disable Restricted Mode for PDB

Access Oracle Database Appliance by logging in as the oracle user. Connect to the target PDB and disable restricted mode to allow regular user access. This step is crucial post-installation to make the PDB fully accessible for application connections and operations.

```
su - oracle

export ORACLE_HOME=/scratch/psft_2/db/oracle-server/19.3.0.0

export ORACLE_SID=CDBCS

sqlplus / as sysdba
alter pluggable database QE861DMO close immediate;
alter pluggable database QE861DMO unplug into '/tmp/pt861mst_pdb.xml';
```

Step 6: Create Directory and Copy XML File with PDB Datafiles

A target directory is created to store the Pluggable Database (PDB) XML metadata file along with its associated datafiles. The XML file defines the structure and configuration of the PDB, and is required for tasks like plugging in or cloning databases. All related files must be accurately copied to the designated location to ensure successful database operations.

```
cd /u01

mkdir psftdump

scp /tmp/pt861mst_pdb.xml oracle@dbserver.domain.com:/u01/psftdump/

-- Copy all files to target PDB creation patch

cd /scratch/psft_2/db/oradata/ QE861DMO

scp * oracle@dbserver.domain.com:/u01/psftdump/
```

Step 7: Apply Patch to Create PDB from XML File

This step involves selecting and applying the necessary patch or script that uses the provided XML file to create the Pluggable Database (PDB). The patch automates the creation process by reading the XML metadata and configuring the PDB accordingly,

including associating the correct datafiles. Applying this patch is essential for consistent and error-free PDB setup.

```
cat /u01/psftdump/pt861mst_pdb.xml
```

```
" /scratch/psft_2/db/oradata/QE861DM0"
```

Step 8: Plug the PDB

This step involves plugging the Pluggable Database (PDB) into the container database (CDB). Using Oracle tools or SQL commands, the PDB is registered and made available within the CDB environment. Plugging the PDB allows it to be managed and accessed like any other database, enabling applications to connect and use it.

```
sqlplus / as sysdba
```

```
CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE P861R AS CLONE USING '/u01/psftdump/
pt861mst_pdb.xml'
  copy SOURCE_FILE_NAME_CONVERT = ('/scratch/psft_2/db/oradata/
QE861DM0', '/u01/psftdump')
  SERVICE_NAME_CONVERT = ('PT86119C_PDB', 'P861R')
  STORAGE UNLIMITED
  TEMPFILE REUSE;
```

Step 9: Add PDB Service Name Entry in tnsnames.ora

This step requires updating the tnsnames.ora file to include a new entry for the Pluggable Database (PDB) service name. This entry defines the network alias, host, port, and service identifier (SID or service name) needed for clients and applications to connect to the PDB. Proper configuration ensures seamless database connectivity and communication.

```
P861R=
  (DESCRIPTION =
    (ADDRESS_LIST =
      (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = dbserver.domain.com)(PORT =
1521))
    )
    (CONNECT_DATA =
      (SERVICE_NAME = p861r.domain.com)
    )
  )
```

Step 10: Run Datapatch

This step runs the Datapatch utility, which applies necessary SQL patches and updates to the Oracle database after patch installation or upgrade. Running Datapatch

ensures that all post-patch database changes are implemented correctly at the PDB and CDB levels, maintaining database consistency and stability.

```
$ORACLE_HOME/OPatch/datapatch -verbose
```

Step 11: Disable Restricted Mode for PDB

This step involves turning off restricted mode on the Pluggable Database (PDB) to allow full user access. Disabling restricted mode enables normal operations, letting multiple users and applications connect and interact with the PDB without limitation. This is typically done via SQL commands after the PDB is plugged in and patched.

```
sqlplus / as sysdba
```

```
ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE P861R CLOSE IMMEDIATE INSTANCES=ALL;;  
ALTER PLUGGABLE DATABASE P861R OPEN INSTANCES=ALL;;
```

Step 12: Update DBNAME in ps.psdowner Table

This step requires updating the DBNAME field in the ps.psdowner table, which typically stores key database identification information. Modifying this value ensures that the application or system references the correct database name, which is critical for proper integration and operation within the environment. This update may be necessary after creating or plugging in a new PDB.

```
sqlplus / as sysdba
```

```
alter session set container=P861R;  
update ps.psdowner set dbname='P861R';  
commit;
```

Step 13: Cleanup Full-Tier Installation and Setup Mid-Tier

After completing the full-tier installation, perform cleanup tasks such as removing temporary files, unused installation packages, and clearing logs to free up disk space and maintain system hygiene. Then proceed to set up the mid-tier, which involves configuring the middleware or application server components that connect the database backend to the user interface or business logic layer, ensuring proper communication and functionality across the application stack.

```
cd /root/soft/setup
```

```
./psft-dpk-setup.sh --cleanup
```

Oracle Database Appliance KVM Guest Login and Mid-Tier Overview

Log in to the Oracle Database Appliance KVM guest server as the root user to perform administrative tasks. The Oracle client is bundled within the PeopleSoft software package, so there is no need for separate manual installation; it installs automatically during the setup. In PeopleSoft architecture, the Mid-tier consists of components that manage business logic and data processing, acting as the intermediary layer between the application server and the database backend.

Step 1: Start Mid-Tier Installation

This step initiates the installation of the PeopleSoft mid-tier components, which handle business logic and communication between the application server and database. The process involves running the setup on the target server, for example, Oracle Database Appliance KVM guest VM, where the Oracle client will install automatically as part of the package. Proper preparation and configuration ensure smooth mid-tier deployment and integration with the backend database.

Step 2: Login as root User on Oracle Database Appliance KVM Guest VM

Access the Oracle Database Appliance KVM guest server by logging in as the root user via the terminal. This privileged access allows you to perform administrative and installation tasks necessary for both full-tier and mid-tier setups. Ensure secure authentication credentials are used to maintain system security.

```
mkdir -p /psft/pt861r
```

```
mkdir -p /psft/home
```

Step 3: Extract the First Numbered File Only

In this step, extract only the first-numbered ZIP file (e.g., 1ofn.zip) from the set of installation archives. This initial extraction typically unpacks essential setup files or scripts needed to begin the installation process. Subsequent ZIP files will be handled automatically during installation.

```
cd /root
```

```
mkdir peoplesoft
```

```
cd /root/peoplesoft
```

```
ls -lrt
```

```
V1041462-01_1of4.zip
```

```
V1041462-01_2of4.zip
```

```
V1041462-01_3of4.zip
```

```
V1041462-01_4of4.zip
```

```
unzip V1041462-01_1of4.zip
```

Step 4: Configure Response File

This step involves editing and setting up the response file, which automates the installation process by providing predefined answers to prompts. The response file includes critical parameters such as installation paths, database details, user credentials, and component options. Proper configuration ensures an unattended, consistent, and error-free installation.

```
cat PSFT_responseFile

env_type=midtier
db_platform=ORACLE
db_name=P861R
db_service_name=p861r.domain.com
db_host=dbserver.domain.com
db_port=1521
db_protocol=TCP
connect_id=people
connect_pwd=xxxxxxxxx
opr_id=QEDMO
opr_pwd=QEDMO
webprofile_user_id=PTWEBSEVER
webprofile_user_pwd=xxxxxxxxxxx
gw_user_id=administrator
domain_conn_pwd=Passw0rd
weblogic_admin_pwd=xxxxxxxxx
gw_user_pwd=xxxxxxxxx
gw_keystore_pwd=xxxxxxxxx
psft_base_dir=/psft/pt861r
user_home_dir=/psft/home
```

Step 5: Start Setup Using root User

Log in as the root user on the target server to initiate the setup process. Running the installation or setup scripts with root privileges ensures proper access to system resources, directories, and permissions needed for a successful installation of software components.

```
cd /root/peoplesoft/setup

./psft-dpk-setup.sh --silent --response_file=/psft/software/setup/
PSFT_responseFile --env_type=midtier
```

Step 6: Test Connectivity

After installation or configuration, verify that all components can communicate properly. This typically involves checking network connections, database accessibility, service

status, and application responsiveness to ensure the system is correctly set up and ready for use.

```
sqlplus people/xxxxxxx@P861R
```

Step 7: Run psadmin and Manage Server Status

Use the psadmin utility to manage PeopleSoft servers. From within psadmin, you can start, stop, or list the status of various server domains (application server, process scheduler, web server). This tool provides a centralized way to control and monitor the mid-tier components throughout the application lifecycle.

```
su - psadm1
```

```
cd /psft/pt861r/pt/ps_home8.61.03/appserv/
```

```
./psadmin
```

Within the psadmin interface, choose the specific server domain you want to configure, administer, or monitor. This selection allows targeted management of individual components such as the application server, process scheduler, or web server, enabling precise control over PeopleSoft mid-tier operations.

```
[psadm1@dbserver appserv]$ ./psadmin
```

```
PSADMIN -- PeopleTools Release: 8.61.03
Copyright (c) 1996, 2024, Oracle and/or its affiliates.
```

```
-----
PeopleSoft Server Administration
-----
```

```
PS_CFG_HOME      /psft/home/psadm1/psft/pt/8.61
PS_HOME          /psft/pt861r/pt/ps_home8.61.03
```

- 1) Application Server
- 2) Process Scheduler
- 3) Web (PIA) Server
- 4) Switch Config Home
- 5) Replicate Config Home
- 6) Refresh Config Home
- q) Quit

Command to execute (1-6, q):

Deploying Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database on Oracle Database Appliance KVM

Understand how you can deploy Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database on Oracle Database Appliance KVM.

Installing Oracle TimesTen Database KVM

To install Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database in KVM on Oracle Database Appliance, follow these steps:

1. On Oracle Database Appliance, create the application KVM with Oracle Linux. This application KVM is referred to as TimesTen In-Memory database KVM in this procedure.

2. Follow the TimesTen documentation steps to install TimesTen and create a TimesTen instance:
<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/other-databases/timesten/22.1/installation/index.html>

- a. Perform operating system pre-requisites and create system user and user group to use as TimesTen administrator.

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/other-databases/timesten/22.1/installation/operating-system-prerequisites.html#GUID-2E8BFC2E-DFDC-4304-97BA-85A6EB7DC42D>

Note the operating system user and user group ID you created as the TimesTen administrator so that you can use them when you configure HugePages.

- b. Download and install TimesTen software.
<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/other-databases/timesten/22.1/installation/creating-installation-linux-unix.html>

- c. Create a TimesTen instance.
<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/other-databases/timesten/22.1/installation/creating-timesten-client-instance.html>

Configuring HugePages on Oracle TimesTen Database KVM

You can configure HugePages for more efficient memory management and improvement in database performance in the TimesTen database. See the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Installation, Migration, and Upgrade Guide* for more details. Once configured, the memory allocated for HugePages is taken from the total RAM on the Linux host and is not available for any other use. In addition, the HugePages memory segment is automatically locked and cannot be swapped to disk.

Follow these steps to configure HugePages on Oracle TimesTen Database KVM:

1. On the Oracle Database Appliance bare metal system, configure the HugePages size by modifying the Oracle TimesTen Database KVM guest VM configuration file

available at /u05/app/sharedrepo/<reponame>/.ACFS/snaps/vm_<vmname>/<vmname>.xml.

For example, in the /u05/app/sharedrepo/kvmbtrtest/.ACFS/snaps/vm_testvm/testvm.xml file, replace the following:

```
<domain type='kvm' xmlns:qemu='http://libvirt.org/schemas/domain/
qemu/1.0'>
  <name>testvm</name>
  <uuid>148006d3-aa1f-4ade-8b90-8c00a283ccab</uuid>
  <metadata>
    <libosinfo:libosinfo xmlns:libosinfo=http://libosinfo.org/xmlns/
libvirt/domain/1.0>
      <libosinfo:os id=http://oracle.com/ol/8.6/>
    </libosinfo:libosinfo>
  </metadata>
  <memory unit='KiB'>8388608</memory>
  <currentMemory unit='KiB'>8388608</currentMemory>
```

with the following:

```
<domain type='kvm' xmlns:qemu='http://libvirt.org/schemas/domain/
qemu/1.0'>
  <name>testvm</name>
  <uuid>148006d3-aa1f-4ade-8b90-8c00a283ccab</uuid>
  <metadata>
    <libosinfo:libosinfo xmlns:libosinfo=http://libosinfo.org/xmlns/
libvirt/domain/1.0>
      <libosinfo:os id=http://oracle.com/ol/8.6/>
    </libosinfo:libosinfo>
  </metadata>
  <memory unit='KiB'>8388608</memory>
  <currentMemory unit='KiB'>8388608</currentMemory>
  <memoryBacking>
    <hugepages>
      <page size='2048' unit='KiB' />
    </hugepages>
    <locked />
  </memoryBacking>
```

2. Stop the VM as root or as odaadmin based on your deployment type with the command:

```
odacli stop-vm -n vmname
```

3. Undefine the VM as the root user:

```
virsh undefine vmname
```

4. Start the VM as root or as odaadmin based on your deployment type with the command:

```
odacli start-vm -n vmname
```

5. Log into the TimesTen Database KVM and view the HugePages setting, similar to the following:

```
root@TTKVM# grep -i hugepages /proc/meminfo
AnonHugePages:      73728 kB
ShmemHugePages:        0 kB
FileHugePages:        0 kB
HugePages_Total:       0
HugePages_Free:        0
HugePages_Rsvd:        0
HugePages_Surp:        0
Hugepagesize:       2048 kB
```

6. Configure the number of pages that the TimesTen database may require of the HugePages memory in the TimesTen Database KVM in the /etc/sysctl.conf file. Log into the TimesTen Database KVM as root user and update the vm.nr_hugepages kernel parameter with the appropriate value. The following command configures 3000 pages.

```
root@TTKVM# echo "vm.nr_hugepages=3000" >>/etc/sysctl.conf
```

7. Grant HugePages access to the TimesTen operating system user group. By default, on the TimesTen Database KVM, HugePages access group is set to gid 0. If your TimesTen operating system user group is not 0, run the following command as root user in the TimesTen Database KVM, to include the TimesTen operating system user group ID to be part of the HugePages access group:

```
root@TTKVM# echo "vm.hugetlb_shm_group=<gid>" >>/etc/sysctl.conf
```

8. Repeat steps 2 to 4 to restart the TimesTen KVM.
9. Log into the TimesTen Database KVM again and look for HugePages settings. Note the changes in Hugepages_total is now set to 3000.

```
[tt_admin@TTKVM /]$ grep -i hugepages /proc/meminfo
AnonHugePages:      100352 kB
ShmemHugePages:        0 kB
FileHugePages:        0 kB
HugePages_Total:     3000
HugePages_Free:      3000
HugePages_Rsvd:       0
HugePages_Surp:       0
Hugepagesize:       2048 kB
```

If you want to configure TimesTen as a cache for Oracle Database to improve application performance, then follow the TimesTen Cache documentation to configure a cache:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/other-databases/timesten/22.1/get-started-cache/index.html>

Migrating Oracle VM Guest Machines to KVM on Oracle Database Appliance

Understand how you can migrate Oracle VM guest machines from Virtualized Platform to Oracle KVM guest machines on Oracle Database Appliance KVM.

Creating a Solution-in-a-Box does not necessitate creation of a new virtual machine. You may have an existing Oracle Database Appliance running Oracle Virtual Machine (OVM) and you would may want to migrate the OVM from this machine to a KVM guest.

For the procedure, refer to *My Oracle Support Note 2773840.1: Migrating OVM guests from ODA VP to KVM on ODA BM* at:

<https://support.oracle.com/rs?type=doc&id=2773840.1>

Backing up Oracle Database Appliance KVM Guest Machines

Understand how you can back up KVM guest machines on Oracle Database Appliance.

Backup and Recovery procedures for the DB Systems are similar to Oracle Database database backup procedures.

For backup of application VMs, refer to *My Oracle Support Note 2779329.1: Backup of KVM guests on ODA 19.9 BM and later*.

<https://support.oracle.com/rs?type=doc&id=2779329.1>

For backup of DB Systems, refer to *My Oracle Support Note 2784991.1: Database System backup on Oracle Database Appliance Release 19.10 and later*. <https://support.oracle.com/rs?type=doc&id=2784991.1>

Oracle Database Appliance References

Links and references to the concepts, commands, and examples used in this document.

Oracle Database Appliance documentation library is available at:

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/oracle-database-appliance/index.html>

Oracle Database Appliance KVM and DB Systems Command Line Reference:

Oracle Database Appliance Command-Line Interface for KVM

Sample JSON file for creating a DB System on Oracle Database Appliance KVM:

Example JSON File to Create a High-Availability DB System

Supported Database Shapes on Oracle Database Appliance KVM:

Database Shapes for Oracle Database Appliance

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Oracle Database Appliance Solution-in-a-Box: Deploying Database Systems and Application VMs on Oracle Database Appliance
G57918-01

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